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Terrorism Review

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11 March 1985

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Terrorism Review

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This review is published every other week by the Directorate of Intelligence. Appropriate articles produced by other elements of the CIA as well as by other agencies of the US Intelligence Community will be considered for publication. Comments and queries are welcome and may be directed to the Executive Editor

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Terrorism Review []

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Focus**Israel: The Whirlwind Approaches** []

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Israeli leaders have [] expressed concern that Israel will soon become the next major target of Shiite terrorism. As the Israel Defense Force (IDF) withdraws from Lebanon, radical Shiite influence in the south is growing. The Israelis have already witnessed a surge in attacks in the region between the Litani River and the Israeli border during the past few weeks. []

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The ostensible purpose of the June 1982 invasion of south Lebanon was to rid the area of Palestinian terrorists. Most of the local Shiites initially accepted, and in some cases even welcomed, the incursion as a means of eliminating an increasingly distasteful PLO armed presence. However, as the occupation dragged on and the occupiers were perceived to be digging in, sentiments changed to the point that Shiite guerrillas (favorite tactic: ambushes) and terrorists (favorite tactic: car bombs) began vying with one another to see who could hurt the Israelis the most. []

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On 6 February Nabih Berri, leader of the moderate Shiite organization Amal, pledged before 2,000 supporters in Beirut to increase military pressure on the IDF in the south. He is trying to counteract Hizballah's ongoing (and successful) campaign to siphon off members from the much larger Amal. The radicals are likely to respond to Berri's efforts by intensifying their attacks against the elements of the IDF remaining in Lebanon—if not by beginning to attack targets inside Israeli territory. []

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Probably one reason the radical Shiites are not already conducting operations inside Israel is simply that, until now, a Shiite terrorist has not needed to go very far from his home village to find Israelis to attack. Another reason is that such attacks would be much more difficult to carry out inside Israel, where security is very good and the Shiites have no base of operations. Nevertheless, as Israeli targets in Lebanon recede southward, Hizballah will doubtless begin to consider spectacular actions across the border as a way of continuing to gain political standing—and recruits—in the Shiite community at the expense of Amal. Shiite religious leaders, moreover, have been declaring that the battle should be carried to Jerusalem. []

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Iran can be expected to provide materiel and training—along with encouragement and guidance—for Lebanese Shiite terrorists planning to attack targets inside Israel. Existing installations in the Bekaa Valley are likely sites—so far Syria has not interfered with Iranian-sponsored anti-Israeli activities there. Should Israel retaliate by turning the Iranian and radical Shiite bases in the Bekaa into bombing ranges, the radicals could simply move to more dispersed positions. []

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Several Palestinian organizations have men in south Lebanon and nearby areas. There appears to be a degree of ad hoc cooperation between them and elements of local Shiite militias. Once the Israeli forces have departed, each could help the other to mount attacks in Israeli territory, and the possibility of joint terrorist operations cannot be ruled out. [REDACTED]

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Before Israel invaded Lebanon, the chief threat from that region came from at most a few hundred Palestinian terrorists operating amidst nearly a million Lebanese Shiites, most of whom were passive and some of whom were even hostile toward the Palestinian cause. As the Israeli forces depart, they leave behind a large number of alienated Shiites, many of whom are ripe for radicalization. They are almost certain to give tacit support to anti-Israeli terrorists operating in the south; some are likely to want to play a more active role. [REDACTED]

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Highlights**Alert Item****France****US Defense Attache Possibly Under Surveillance**

The US Embassy in Paris reports that General Hilbert may have been under surveillance by persons appearing to be of Middle Eastern origin. French police have been notified, and the general's protective detail has implemented additional precautions in case the surveillants were terrorists. [REDACTED]

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Key Indicators**Luxembourg****Explosives Stolen From Quarries**

Between 1 and 19 February, just under 400 kilograms of Luxit explosives, detonators, and detonator cord were stolen from four different quarries.

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[REDACTED] The Belgian Communist Combatant Cells (CCC) may have run low on explosives, which may account for the current pause in their anti-NATO campaign. Local officials are concerned over the effect of the thefts on security for the 26-27 March NATO Nuclear Planning Group Ministerial Meeting to be held in Luxembourg. The Gendarmerie will be out in force, supported by local police and elements of the Luxembourg Army. [REDACTED]

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France**Armenian Terrorists Convicted in Paris**

Three Armenians accused of participating in the bombing of the Turkish airline desk at Orly Airport 15 July 1983 were sentenced to 10 years, 15 years, and life in prison. A man claiming to represent the Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia (ASALA) threatened reprisals for the sentences. French and Turkish authorities have been alert to the possibility of such attacks since the trial began.

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West Germany**Revolutionary Cells Debate Euroterrorism**

A heated ideological debate among the West German leftwing terrorist Revolutionary Cells (RZ) has surfaced in the aftermath of the Red Army Faction (RAF) hunger strike and the associated Euroterrorist campaign of assassinations, bombings, and arson. On 13 February an article ostensibly representing the views of a West Berlin RZ appeared in the radical leftist West Berlin newspaper *Tageszeitung*. The authors expressed relief at the end of the hunger strike and terrorist campaign, asserting they had been detrimental to the struggle to counter "warlike imperialism," since they had led to a mobilization of state power and had served as a pretext for a "call to arms" by the French and West German

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Governments. They commented, moreover, that "the real social war against the people . . . is not [being] waged by NATO." Acknowledging the fact that so many of the comrades had responded proved "the structures" were still good, the authors nevertheless doubted the dedication and staying power of the support groups. [redacted]

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Two weeks later, a Duesseldorf RZ circulated a leaflet in which it not only dissociated itself from the sentiments expressed by the West Berlin cell but also challenged the authenticity of the article, implying that, since its obvious purpose was "to divide, disorient, and discredit," it had probably been written by or at the instigation of the authorities. The authors took strong issue with the criticisms of the RAF and justified the assassinations of Audran and Zimmermann as "hitting two people who were involved in the militarization of Europe." [redacted]

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Portugal**FP-25 Disclaims Membership in Euroterrorism Front**

In a recent interview, a self-proclaimed member of the leftwing Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25) asserted that the group is not a member of the "anti-imperialist front" which involves West German, French, and possibly Belgian terrorists. He said that while there is a coincidence of interests between FP-25 and other European terrorists regarding imperialism in Europe, there is no coordination of attacks. He denied that any meetings had taken place between FP-25 and the other European groups and asserted that the recent FP-25 attacks against US and NATO targets in Portugal were to advance the "struggle for national independence" against the "progressive advance of imperialism in Portugal." [redacted]

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Greece**Solidarity With Euroterrorist Attacks?**

On 2 March Greek police, responding to a telephoned bomb threat, discovered and defused a bomb at the West German Embassy. The caller claimed to represent the Revolutionary Group of International Solidarity Christos Kassimis, a group that was first heard from in 1977, when police killed Christos Kassimis in a shootout following a sabotage attempt on the Athens office of a West German firm. In a statement issued after the bombing attempt, the group claimed "active solidarity" with the Red Army Faction, Action Directe, and the Communist Combatant Cells. This is the first claim by a group in southern Europe to a link with recent terrorist attacks in the north. [redacted]

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Lebanon**Shia Group Vows Suicide Attacks Against US and Israeli Targets**

In a telephone call to a Beirut newspaper, a previously unheard-from group calling itself the "Suicide Sadr Brigade" threatened "seven suicide attacks" against US and Israeli interests unless Israel halts its "massacres" in southern Lebanon. The group is evidently named for the Imam Musa Sadr, the Lebanese Shia spiritual leader who disappeared in Libya in 1978. The caller reminded the United States and Israel of past attacks, but they were carried out by "Islamic Jihad." We do not believe the terrorists associated with the memory of Musa Sadr have any connection with the ones who have operated under the rubric Islamic Jihad, since they have hitherto concentrated on Libyan targets rather than US or Israeli ones. [redacted]

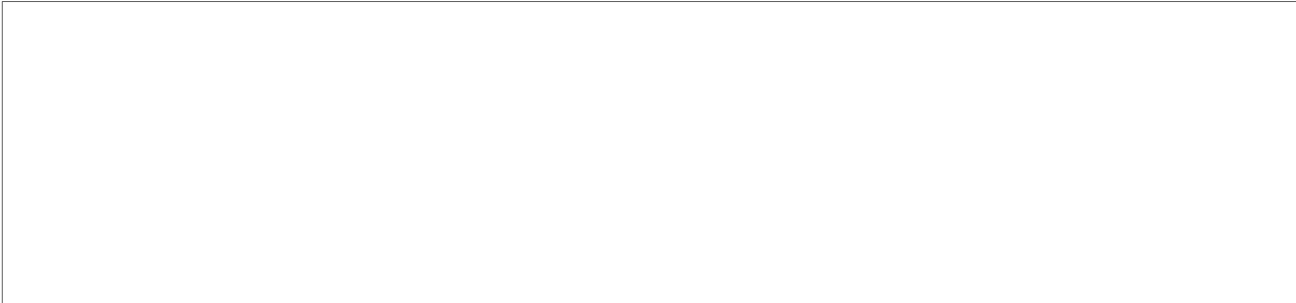
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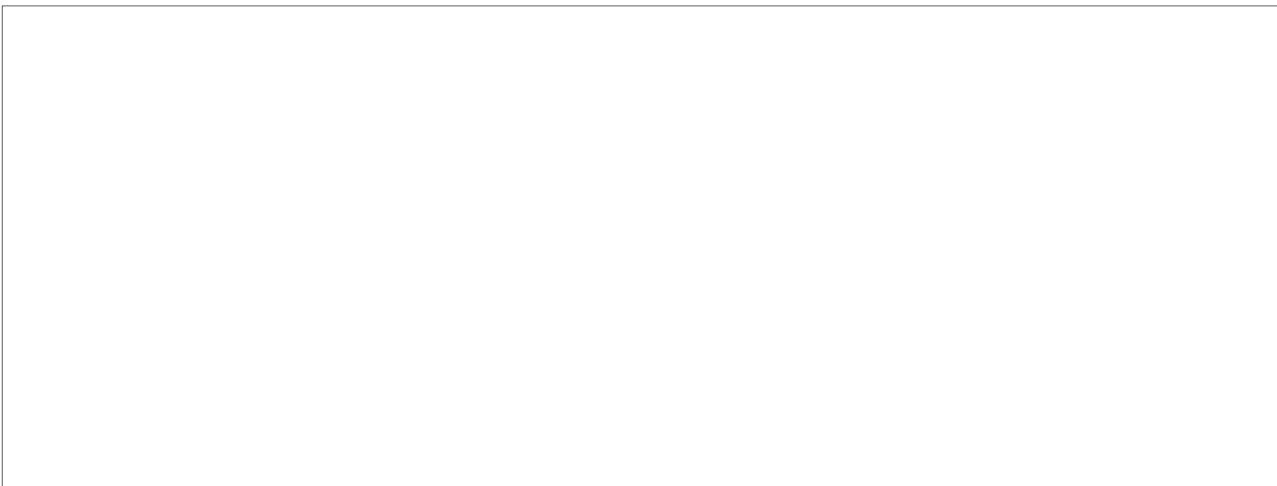
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Significant Developments

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West Germany

Explosives Found in Airline Baggage

On 20 February, Frankfurt Airport police arrested a man arriving from Syria with a suitcase of explosives (10.5 kilograms of PETN). The man was carrying two passports—one Moroccan, the other Omani. He was headed for Barcelona.

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Greece

17 November Assassinates Rightwing Publisher

On 21 February the leftist 17 November terrorist organization gunned down a conservative Greek publisher on a busy Athens street and critically wounded his driver. Leaflets found at the scene accused the publisher of being a CIA agent and strongly denounced Greece's socialist government. Ballistics experts reportedly have determined that one of the weapons involved in this shooting was used in previous assassinations and attempts for which 17 November has claimed credit. It was the first attack by the group in 10 months.

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Portugal

Police Arrest Two FP-25 Fugitives

In Braga, police arrested two escapees from Portuguese prisons, where they had been serving sentences for armed robbery. A search of their house revealed a large arms cache and over \$5,000 in Portuguese escudos. One of them was among the most dangerous FP-25 operatives still at large, and his arrest is a serious setback for the group.

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Spain**Kidnaped Basque Industrialist Released**

The military wing of the terrorist group Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA/M) was reportedly paid 225 million pesetas (\$1.3 million) in exchange for a Basque industrialist who had been abducted on 17 January. The victim reportedly is a financial backer of the group's political arm, the Basque Fatherland Party (PNV).

[REDACTED]

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ETA/M Assassinates Director of Central Bank

On 19 February five men believed to belong to the military wing of the terrorist group Basque Fatherland and Liberty (ETA/M) shot and killed the director of Spain's Central Bank in the garage of his Madrid home. Indications are the assailants had intended to kidnap him for ransom purposes. Why they killed him instead is not known. Although warned he was an obvious kidnap target, the victim had spurned additional security measures.

[REDACTED]

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Lebanon**More Car Bombings in Beirut**

On 18 February, a car bomb exploded outside an Amal office, killing six and wounding at least 40. A Mercedes reportedly had been packed with 80 pounds of dynamite. Two more car bombs went off a week later in Beirut's southern suburbs, killing six, wounding 45. The bombs were placed 50 meters apart on the same street in a neighborhood controlled by pro-Iranian Shias. No one has claimed credit for any of the blasts, but the two on the 25th occurred just after the first clashes of any scale between the pro-Iranian Hizballah and the more moderate rival Shia Amal militia.

[REDACTED]

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Peru**Sendero Luminoso Antielection Campaign**

On 21 February in Lima, a group of SL terrorists struck a series of targets in what may be the beginning of a campaign to disrupt upcoming national elections. Two Popular Christian Party political offices and one Popular Action Party office were firebombed, along with two suburban banks and an office of a justice of the peace. The most serious incident involved efforts by SL guerrillas to dynamite an installation of the state-owned telephone company. They were interrupted by police, and a shootout ensued, during which two guerrillas were killed, others were wounded, and one—a woman—was captured.

[REDACTED]

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During the remaining seven weeks before ballots are cast, the Sendero Luminoso will probably launch more such attacks in Lima and other parts of the country where it has a significant presence, notably in the Ayacucho Emergency Zone. It is questionable, however, what the effect of this campaign will be on a nationwide basis. SL attempts to disrupt municipal elections in 1983 and voter registration in 1984 were generally unsuccessful. [REDACTED]

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Ivory Coast**Bomb Intended for Burkinabe President Misses Mark**

The hotel suite reserved for the President of Burkina Faso during his stay in Yamoussoukro for the Entente Council Chiefs of State meeting was damaged by a bomb the day before his arrival. The device was described by US Embassy officials as fairly sophisticated and powerful. Those suspected of planting the device include Libya and the Burkinabe security service (both of which would like to embarrass the Ivorian Government) and Burkinabe dissidents. [REDACTED]

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Zimbabwe**Remains of Missing Tourists Found**

The Zimbabwean Government claims the bodies of two Americans, two Australians, and two Britons were found in February in a shallow grave near the site of their abduction. Their kidnaping in July 1982 was a great political embarrassment to the fledgling country and resulted in a massive manhunt. Many suspects have been arrested since then. One of the more recent suspects admitted complicity and led security officials to the grave. He claimed that the tourists had been killed three days after their abduction. [REDACTED]

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Western Europe: Improving Counterterrorist Cooperation []

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The recent upsurge in anti-NATO terrorist activity in Western Europe, and especially the signs of increased cooperation among certain terrorists, has impelled the countries most affected to intensify their counterterrorist enforcement and adopt additional measures. Moreover, bilateral and multilateral consultations on counterterrorist cooperation have increased among several West European governments. Although most still prefer bilateral talks, we believe key countries are more receptive than before to expanded discussions in the EC, among the Summit Seven group,¹ and in NATO. To date, bilateral exchanges have been the most effective means of cooperation. Counterterrorism is receiving greater attention. []

cannot afford to appear less than resolute. Paris had been taking a tougher stance toward terrorism for several months, as exemplified by its extradition of Basque fugitives to Spain last fall. It may reconsider its traditional reluctance to extradite other Europeans—particularly Italians—who are wanted on terrorist charges in their own countries. []

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France, West Germany, and Belgium Respond

In bilateral talks in Bonn last month, Prime Minister Fabius and Chancellor Kohl declared a “united front against terrorism.” Their high-profile meeting []

[] reflect the heightened importance Paris and Bonn attach to counterterrorist cooperation following the recent murders of a senior French official and the head of a West German arms firm. Although both governments characterized their existing counterterrorist cooperation as very good, they agreed to form a joint operational working group, []

and tighten border controls that had been relaxed in recent years. []

France, in particular, has been forced toward a more active counterterrorist role. The assassination in January of General Audran was the first of a senior French official in many years. With campaigning under way for cantonal elections and several foreign policy gaffes fresh in the public mind, the government

Brussels launched a coordinated counterterrorist program only last year, announcing a unified command structure of all official entities with counterterrorist responsibilities. Despite the existence of a specially trained intervention group, Belgium still has relatively few experienced counterterrorist personnel. Moreover, the government’s austerity budget has meant limited funds even for such priority programs. []

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Both West Germany and France want to draw Belgium into joint efforts because they believe it is ill prepared to address terrorism effectively. The many NATO and diplomatic facilities in the Brussels area remain vulnerable to terrorist attack. In recent talks with the US Ambassador, Joxe said that his staff began bimonthly meetings with the Belgians in

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¹ The seven summit countries are Canada, France, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom, the United States, and West Germany. []

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December with a view to increasing police and intelligence coordination between the two countries. []

Italian Concerns

Although the recent spate of anti-NATO terrorist attacks has yet to extend to Italy, Rome believes there is a threat to Italian and Allied interests in Italy.

With respect to the status of fugitive Italian terrorists in France, Rome apparently has calculated that French cooperation is best obtained by making the issue unavoidable in any bilateral dealings. Rome has increased the level, frequency, and intensity of its criticisms of French asylum policy. In the last two months, the subject of the subversive Italian colony in Paris—which includes some people Rome believes are directing or assisting terrorist activities in Italy—has been raised by Prime Minister Craxi and his Foreign, Defense, and Interior Ministers, in speeches before Parliament, press interviews, and talks with French counterparts. []

Paris has serious reservations about the strength of Italy's cases against many of the 200 or more fugitives in France, and the validity of certain charges—some nonexistent in French law—against them. France now has an opportunity, however, to demonstrate antiterrorist resolve and political good will following the arrest last month of a fugitive Italian terrorist convicted of complicity in a 1977 Milan murder. The subsequent arrest of a Red Brigades member and three other terrorists also sought by Italy on murder and terrorism charges suggests greater French responsiveness to Italian concerns. If Rome's cases against the two meet French legal requisites regarding "blood crimes," we believe Paris is likely to approve their extradition to Italy. []

Nonetheless, any new French cooperation with Italy on extradition would not signal a fundamental or long-term change in policy. On the contrary, extradition of any Italians would be, in our view, a discrete, ad hoc decision in response to immediate political pressures and perceived French interests. By extraditing even one Italian with terrorist ties, however, Paris would effectively put fugitive terrorists on notice that they may no longer find a haven in France. []

The British Stake

Despite the absence of anti-NATO attacks in the United Kingdom, British officials believe their country faces the same general risk of terrorist attacks as other NATO member states, but see no group singling out British targets at this time. According to diplomatic reporting, authorities, conditioned by years of Irish violence, are eager to broaden the United Kingdom's counterterrorist cooperation with the United States and West European countries, but they prefer bilateral mechanisms, however, over multilateral approaches to terrorism. Indeed, the United Kingdom recently signed a new extradition treaty with Italy which includes streamlined provisions for handling terrorism. British counterterrorist officials nonetheless welcome the chance to promote among EC and Summit Seven member states any efforts aimed at anti-NATO terrorism, much as they spearheaded moves to tighten up on abuse of diplomatic immunity following the Libyan shooting and siege in London last year. Paris will be the specific object of British persuasion, according to US Embassy sources, in an attempt to overcome French reservations about a NATO response to terrorism. The British remain anxious, however, to avoid giving an East-West coloration to the problem of the terrorist threat to Western Europe in general and to NATO in particular. []

EC Movement

Although most West European countries have long made clear their preference for bilateral consultations on counterterrorist matters, recent transnational violence has made some states more willing to

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broaden counterterrorist discussions and consider joint measures and policies. [REDACTED]

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Although participants are likely to avoid committing themselves to any new joint actions, they may examine the efficacy of existing agreements and whether to extend them. [REDACTED]

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Looking Ahead

Congruent views among the West European "big four" regarding the regional terrorist threat suggest that linkage of EC and Summit Seven counterterrorist initiatives is possible. Italian and West German officials reportedly are aware of this prospect and, with their strong counterterrorist records, would like to take advantage of the fortuitous timing that currently has one chairing the EC and the other hosting the Summit. With key support from the United Kingdom and a newly amenable French attitude toward intensifying cooperation, prospects for collective coordination of antiterrorist efforts in both groups appear stronger than ever. Most West European countries, however, will be wary of potential US domination of discussions in multilateral forums. [REDACTED]

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Although NATO dealings with terrorism traditionally have been limited, attacks against NATO and Alliance-related facilities have prompted members to reassess the terrorist threat in Western Europe, with a view to intensifying common antiterrorist measures. Security at NATO headquarters and other installations has been tightened and personnel advised on additional safety steps. In addition, recent statements by previously reluctant members—notably France—indicate a new willingness to expand Allied counterterrorist discussions. [REDACTED]

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Summit and NATO Prospects

As with the Bonn Summit group, NATO talks almost certainly will be limited by a desire not to duplicate efforts elsewhere. Despite an Allied consensus to permit deliberations in the North Atlantic Council on the terrorist threat to NATO (rather than limit the subject to a subordinate committee), a majority of member countries believe, nonetheless, that NATO counterterrorist talks should remain private and that

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² Among the EC countries, only Denmark, Luxembourg, West Germany, and the United Kingdom have ratified the Convention, although future EC members Portugal and Spain have also done so. [REDACTED]

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any specific recommendations should take into account counterterrorist measures adopted in other multilateral groups. Perhaps most important is the concern of some members that NATO convey a public image of firm counterterrorist resolve without, however, creating false expectations of collective action that the Alliance is not capable of undertaking.

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**France:
The Transformation of
Action Directe**

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The participation of Action Directe (AD) in the recent Euroterrorist campaign indicates that a major reorientation of the group's outlook and tactics has taken place. Ideologically, the group has moved from anarchist and anti-Semitic sentiments, coupled with a focus on domestic issues, to a Marxist-Leninist philosophy and an international anti-imperialist outlook. Operationally, the group has shifted from bank robberies and demonstrative attacks against property to the assassination of a major public figure. The threat it poses to French and Allied interests is being taken more seriously than before.

personal ties—based on ideological affinities—with individual Italian and West German terrorists. AD fugitives often sought refuge in Belgium when pressed by French police.

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A New Departure

Beginning last summer, AD operations took on an international character. The targets included:

- Annexes of the French Ministries of Defense and Industry (because they were “in charge of technical supervision and payment of orders concerning armaments and in charge of interallied pipelines, the fuel supplier to NATO”).
- The Atlantic Institute for International Affairs (described by AD as “the NATO think tank”).
- The European Space Agency (because it had “put political, industrial, and military decisions concerning space into concrete form”).
- The Western European Union (because it “reflects primarily the Atlantic interest in having the European capitalists pay for defense and develop capital through the armaments industry”).

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Origin and Development

AD was founded in 1979 by Jean Marc Rouillan, a veteran extremist of the French left, as an urban guerrilla movement in opposition to Zionism and imperialism. Its initial operations consisted mainly of bombings directed against Jewish-owned property in Paris and against French Government installations. In 1980 French authorities convicted and imprisoned more than a dozen of the group's 20 to 30 members, but they were subsequently released in the general amnesty promulgated by the Mitterrand government in 1981. AD immediately returned to terrorist operations, and many of the same individuals were rearrested and are now back in prison.

These attacks were followed in October by bombings of two defense-related industrial firms.

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In 1982 the remaining members of AD split into two factions, one wanting to continue the group's previous tactics, the other pushing for adoption of a more “international” perspective. By 1983, under the ideological leadership of Frederich Oriach, a leftwing intellectual (who is now in prison) with a history of involvement in terrorist causes, the internationalist faction had become dominant, and the group adopted a more distinctly Marxist-Leninist, anti-American, anti-NATO orientation.

Two significant events early this year have emphasized the transformation of AD. On 15 January there appeared a joint communique by AD and the West German Red Army Faction (RAF) in which the two groups issued a joint declaration of “guerrilla war” against imperialist. On 25 January Gen. Rene Audran, the Ministry of Defense official in charge of overseas arms sales, was assassinated by AD operatives—the French authorities suspect that

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Though its operations have been confined to France, from its inception AD has had contacts with foreign terrorist groups. Some AD members developed

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Rouillan and his *amie*, Nathalie Menigon, were responsible. This was the first time the group had deliberately attacked and killed a target individual.

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[redacted] Conse-
quently, the group is now assessed as presenting a considerably greater threat than before to French Government and NATO interests in France. [redacted]

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[redacted]

¹ Besides Rouillan and Menigon, the only other known AD members being sought by the police are Georges Cipriani and Mohand Hamani—the latter, who holds dual citizenship in France and Algeria, may be living in Algeria. A few AD members have been charged with various terrorist activities but have been released pending trial [redacted]

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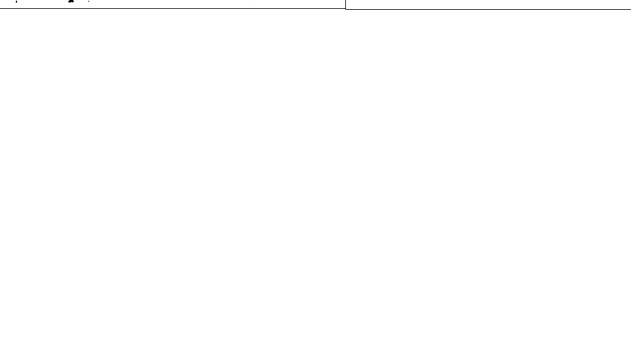
Libya: Terrorist Weapons Supplier []

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Libya provides a wide variety of firearms to groups that commit acts of international terrorism. These weapons include conventional pistols, assault rifles, and submachineguns of both Western and Bloc origin, as well as more sophisticated or terrorist-specific ordnance such as silenced and concealed pistols. Although most of these weapons cannot be traced through successive purchase-to-delivery cycles, an analysis of recovered terrorist ordnance suggests that Tripoli goes to considerable lengths to procure untraceable arms for its own terrorist operations, while providing more easily traceable weapons to foreign terrorist organizations. []

Guns To Go

Weapons traceable to Libya have turned up in the possession of a wide variety of terrorists throughout Europe and the Middle East. []



[] Libyan-bought Italian and Belgian weapons also have been discovered in the possession of other terrorist groups. These weapons include:

- Three 9-mm Beretta Model 12 submachineguns used by terrorists from the PFLP-Special Operation Group in their attack on an El Al airliner at Orly Airport outside Paris in 1978.
- Two 9-mm Belgian Browning High-Power pistols found in the possession of Carlos Apparatus members Bruno Breguet and Magdalena Kopp when they were arrested in Paris in February 1982.

- A Belgian 7.62-mm FAL assault rifle discovered in a Red Brigades arms cache near Treviso, Italy, in February 1982.

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[] the serial numbers on most of these weapons had been at least partially effaced. Nevertheless, the fact that these numbers could be relatively easily reconstructed and traced suggests that Tripoli is not overly concerned about its image as an arms conduit to non-Libyan terrorist groups. []

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Weapons for Libyan Use

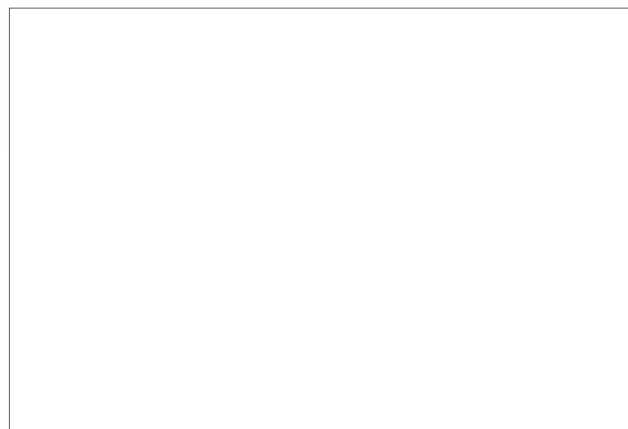
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This lack of concern stands in sharp contrast to the elaborate means by which Libya seeks to dissociate itself from the weapons it provides to its own terrorists for attacks on Libyan dissidents abroad. These weapons are often acquired through a circuitous network involving one or more gray market arms brokers or firms. The use of such front firms—with no demonstrable link to Libya—suggests that the weapons involved are intended for politically sensitive terrorist actions in countries where the authorities might recover and attempt to trace them. []

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Commercial Versus Military Firearms

Although Libya frequently provides military weapons—such as Beretta submachineguns and Browning assault rifles and large caliber pistols—to foreign terrorists, Tripoli seems to prefer nonmilitary, commercially available weapons for its own operatives.

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Special Ammunition

Libya has also sought to acquire special-purpose metal-piercing ammunition on the gray arms market.

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Silenced Weapons

Tripoli also procures specially equipped firearms that by their very nature appear to be intended for use in terrorist operations.

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Prospects and Implications

We believe that Libya will continue to acquire large quantities of weapons and to supply some of this ordnance to groups that commit acts of international terrorism. As a recognized government, Libya can purchase most of these arms directly from other nations. We estimate that in 1984 alone Tripoli received nearly one-half billion dollars worth of armaments from the Soviet Union, Eastern Europe,

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China, and North Korea. We do not know if Moscow or other Communist governments actually use Libya to funnel arms to specific terrorist groups, although they obviously know that the country cannot use so many weapons itself, and that Libya supplies arms to numerous dissident and terrorist groups around the world. [REDACTED]

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Despite its reputation as a supporter of international terrorism, Tripoli is still able to purchase large quantities of small arms from Western nations. Press reports indicate that during the first half of 1984, for example, Libya purchased over 2,200 metric tons of small arms and ammunition from Spain. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Even if such official government-to-government sales could be halted, however, Tripoli would still enjoy easy access to a wide variety of sophisticated ordnance of specific utility to terrorists, including silenced pistols and man-portable antitank and antiaircraft weapons, through private arms dealers and brokers on the international gray arms market. [REDACTED]

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The Terrorism Diary for April

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Below is a compendium of April dates of known or conceivable significance to terrorists around the world. Our inclusion of a date or event should not by itself be construed to suggest that we expect or anticipate a commemorative terrorist event.

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April

Armenians. The month of April is dedicated by Armenian groups to the memory of the Armenians who died at the hands of Turks during 1915-18.

1 April 1955

Cyprus. EOKA Day (beginning of guerrilla struggle by Greek Cypriots for independence).

1 April 1970

El Salvador. Founding of Popular Liberation Forces (FPL).

1 April 1980

El Salvador. US Cultural Center in San Salvador bombed and strafed by FPL.

1 April 1981

El Salvador. Rocket and gun attack on US Embassy by FPL.

2 April 1979

Iran. Islamic Republic Day.

2 April 1982

Argentina. Invasion of British-occupied Falkland Islands by Argentine forces. The 2 April Command takes its name from this event.

3 April 1984

Guinea. Coup d'etat.

4 April 1945

Hungary. Liberation Day.

4 April 1947

Syria. Founding of Ba'th Party.

4 April 1950

NATO Countries. Founding of NATO.

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GI TR 85-005
11 March 1985

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4 April 1960	<i>Senegal.</i> Independence Day.
4 April 1979	<i>Pakistan.</i> Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto executed by Zia regime. The Pakistani terrorist group Al-Zulfikar derives its name from Bhutto's.
6 April	<i>Thailand.</i> Chakri Day (founding of Thai royal dynasty).
6 April 1978	<i>Philippines.</i> Anti-Marcos demonstration. Terrorist group "April 6 Liberation Movement" (A6LM) takes its name from this event.
6 April 1985	<i>Jews.</i> Pesach (first day of Passover).
7 April 1916	<i>Ireland.</i> Beginning of insurrection that led to independence.
7 April 1963	<i>Yugoslavia.</i> Republic Day (commemorates adoption of current constitution).
7 April 1976	<i>Libya.</i> Student revolution.
7 April 1985	<i>Christians.</i> Easter Sunday.
10 April 1941	<i>Yugoslavia.</i> Proclamation of independence by Croatia.
10 April 1973	<i>Israel-Lebanon.</i> Israeli raid on Beirut.
11 April 1979	<i>Uganda.</i> Liberation Day (fall of Idi Amin).
12 April 1980	<i>Liberia.</i> National Redemption Day (commemorates coup overthrowing Tolbert government).
13 April 1975	<i>Lebanon.</i> Phalange militiamen attack bus, triggering Lebanese civil war.

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13 April 1985	<i>International.</i> Solar New Year (Buddhist, Chinese, Southeast Asian, Hindu, Sikh, Sinhalese, and Tamil cultures). <i>Jews.</i> Last day of Passover.
14 April 1849	<i>Hungary.</i> Independence Day.
14 April 1890	<i>Latin America.</i> Pan-American Day (first international conference of American states).
14 April 1931	<i>Spain.</i> Founding of Second Republic.
14 April 1967	<i>Togo.</i> Assumption of presidency by Gen. Gnassingbe Eyadema.
14 April 1974	<i>Niger.</i> Accession of President Kountche.
14 April 1985	<i>Orthodox Greeks.</i> Easter Sunday.
15 April 1912	<i>North Korea.</i> Birthday of Kim Il-song.
15 April 1916	<i>Ireland.</i> Easter uprising.
16 April	<i>Jerusalem-West Bank.</i> Palestinian Prisoners Day.
17 April 1946	<i>Syria.</i> Independence Day.
17 April 1961	<i>Cuba.</i> Air Defense Day (commemorates Air Force success against Bay of Pigs invaders).
17 April 1975	<i>Cambodia.</i> Liberation Day (Khmer Rouge victory).
18 April	<i>Israel.</i> Commemoration of the Holocaust.

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18 April 1949 *Ireland.* Inauguration of the republic.

18 April 1978 *Panama-United States.* US ratification of Panama Canal Treaty.

18 April 1980 *Zimbabwe.* Independence Day.

18 April 1983 *Lebanon.* US Embassy bombed by Islamic Jihad.

19 April 1960 *Namibia.* Founding of South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO).
South Korea. Unrest triggered by student uprising forces President Syngman Rhee to resign and leave country. Usually commemorated by student demonstrations.

19 April 1961 *Cuba.* Day of Victory at Playa Giron (Bay of Pigs).

19 April 1970 *Colombia.* The populist National Popular Alliance (ANAPO) does poorly in national elections.

19 April 1971 *Sierra Leone.* Proclamation of the republic.

19 April 1973 *Colombia.* On third anniversary of their election defeat, ANAPO extremists found the 19th of April Movement (M-19).

21 April 1967 *Greece.* National Resistance Day (anniversary of military coup).

21 April 1971 *Haiti.* Jean Claude Duvalier installed as President for life upon death of his father, Francois Duvalier.

24 April 1915 *Armenians.* National Day of Sorrow (commemorating Turkish massacre).

24 April 1965 *Dominican Republic.* Beginning of civil war.

24 April 1970 *Gambia.* Republic Day.

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25 April 1945	<i>Italy.</i> Liberation Day.
25 April 1967	<i>Swaziland.</i> Kingdom constituted.
25 April 1974	<i>Portugal.</i> Revolution Day; Liberty Day (celebrates military coup, which overthrew rightist government and paved way for democratically elected government). Leftwing terrorist group Popular Forces of 25 April (FP-25) takes its name from this date.
25 April 1982	<i>Egypt.</i> Sinai Day (commemorates Israeli withdrawal).
26 April 1949	<i>Jordan.</i> Transjordan becomes Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
26 April 1964	<i>Tanzania.</i> United Republic of Tanzania formed through union of Republic of Tanganyika and People's Republic of Zanzibar.
27 April 1945	<i>Austria.</i> Second Republic established.
27 April 1960	<i>Togo.</i> Independence Day.
27 April 1961	<i>Sierra Leone.</i> Independence Day.
27 April 1978	<i>Afghanistan.</i> Conservative Daoud regime ousted by leftwing coup.
28 April 1937	<i>Iraq.</i> Birthday of Saddam Hussein.
28 April 1965	<i>Dominican Republic.</i> US military intervention.
28 April 1983	<i>Colombia.</i> Death in plane crash of M-19 leader Jaime Bateman.
29 April 1967	<i>Colombia.</i> Founding of Popular Liberation Army (EPL).
30 April 1975	<i>Vietnam.</i> North Vietnamese capture Saigon (now Ho Chi Minh City).

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30 April 1980 ***United Kingdom.*** Iranian Embassy seized by radicals; hostages eventually rescued by SAS team, which storms building.

30 April 1981 ***Guatemala.*** Bombing of storage tank of US oil company in Guatemala City by FP-31.

30 April 1982 ***Guatemala.*** Bombing of US fast-food restaurant in Guatemala City by FP-31.



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Chronology of Terrorism

Below are described noteworthy foreign and international terrorist events and counterterrorism developments that have occurred or come to light since our last issue. Events and developments that have already been described elsewhere in this publication are not included. [redacted]

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1985
January

New Caledonia: Kanaks assault farm family. Members of the Kanak Socialist Liberation Front (FLNKS) bound and gagged a family in their home and cut the throats of all their farm animals. The assailants then burned all the farm buildings but the house. The family has abandoned the farm. [redacted]

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Philippines: Japanese photographer reported kidnaped by MNLF in Jolo. At least one of his guides was reported killed. He is said to be a prisoner of the same Moro National Liberation Front unit which has been holding an American and a German missionary since last December. [redacted]

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Early February

Angola: UNITA reportedly attacks village less than 50 kilometers from Luanda, killing six civilians. [redacted]

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10 February

Italy: Workers Autonomy claims responsibility for arson attack in Vicenza region. In Sandigo, arsonists destroyed an Italian electric company truck, claiming—apparently incorrectly—that a nuclear power plant was to be constructed at the company worksite. [redacted]

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Egypt: Projectile fired at Israeli Embassy in Cairo hits nearby apartment. There have been no reports of casualties. [redacted]
[redacted] the projectile was probably a US-manufactured light antitank weapon (LAW). [redacted]

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11-12 February

West Germany: Bomb making paraphernalia discovered at Hamburg University. Contained in the same locker were copies of a Revolutionary Cells publication. The lockers are not assigned to specific students, so university authorities are unable to provide any information on the last user. [redacted]

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12 February

Cyprus: Local police defuse bomb at offices of shipping-travel-tourist agency in Limassol. The Cypriot company represents Israeli interests and had been the target of another terrorist attack four years ago. [redacted]

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Somalia: Wife and maid of high-level Kenyan Embassy official shot by intruder. There was no evidence of burglary. The US Embassy reported that the incident may have been perpetrated by Somali dissident groups hoping to damage Somali-Kenyan relations. [redacted]

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15 February

Japan: Narita police station attacked by leftist radicals. A time-delay incendiary device caused minor damage to a police substation. The Hazama faction (Hazama-ha) of the Revolutionary Workers Association claimed credit. []

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Mid-February

Lebanon: Two Lebanese doctors from American University kidnaped in West Beirut. The two may have been seized in response to the reported kidnaping of a student in East Beirut by unknown persons or to provide medical assistance to the American hostages. No one has yet claimed credit for the kidnappings. []

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16 February

Japan: Incendiary device discovered in Yokosuka factory. Police believe the bomb was intended for a nuclear fuel factory 130 meters away. No one has claimed responsibility, and the device appears to be more crudely constructed than those usually employed by the terrorist group Chukaku-ha (Nucleus Faction). []

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17 February

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Japan: Chukaku-ha rockets Osaka police station. The 10 incendiary rockets, launched from a truckbed, caused minor damage to the facility.

18 February

Libya: Newspaper says Libya should train and arm West European terrorist groups. The newspaper *Al-Zahf al-Akhdar* specifically mentioned the IRA, the "Baader-Meinhof gang," and the Red Army Faction. Four days later, Libya's Charge in Bonn denied that the article represented the attitude of the Libyan Government. []

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Zimbabwe: Minority ZAPU party accused of killing ZANU ruling party commissar for Kezi District. This killing appears to be one of a long series of political assassinations between the two parties. []

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19 February

Colombia: ELN guerrillas storm town of Santa Rosa. Thirty members of the National Liberation Army (ELN) forced the townspeople to listen to a tirade denouncing peace agreements between the government and the guerrillas. They took both the mayor and a municipal court judge as hostages. []

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Lebanon: Armed militiamen kill French officer at observer post in Ash Shuwayfat near southern Beirut. The killers may have been members of Hizballah, although the area is controlled by the Druze Progressive Socialist Party. []

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Lebanon: American radio correspondent in Beirut detained briefly by Muslim militiamen. The reporter has also received anonymous death threats. He is reportedly hiding until he can leave for Cyprus. []

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20 February

United Kingdom: Three Libyans convicted in Manchester bombings. Those responsible for the March 1984 incidents received sentences of five, six, and 12 years; a fourth defendant was acquitted and reportedly will remain in the United Kingdom as a student. []

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Peru: Peruvian-American cultural center in Cuzco bombed. The blast did considerable damage to the cultural center's guardhouse and destroyed several windows. The unidentified attackers left cardboard signs conveying threats to kill Americans and the center's employees. []

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Japan: Chukaku-ha suspected in fire at airport construction site. The fire destroyed two trucks and a warehouse at the site. []

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Philippines: Midlevel New People's Army commander captured in Davao. He was the second such NPA officer captured by Philippine police in two weeks. []

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21 February

Colombia: Bomb explodes at Baranquilla Colombian-American binational center. The blast killed a Colombian security guard and caused extensive damage to the building and the surrounding area. No group has claimed responsibility. []

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France: Two ETA/M militants expelled to Cape Verde. Four other Basque terrorists from the same group were exiled to Togo last September. []

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22 February

France: Bombing at Mark's and Spencer's department store in Paris kills one, injures 15. The bomb exploded near the rear entrance shortly after the store opened. It was the third bombing of the store in nine years. []

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Spain: Suspected members of ETA wound four policemen near Lasarte. None of the policemen have died of their wounds, and ETA has not yet claimed credit for the attack. []

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Jordan: Bomb defused at American archeological research organization in Amman. The device contained approximately four pounds of explosives and a blasting cap, but no timing device. The Abu Nidal group is suspected of a similar attempt against the same office in November. []

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22-23 February

Sri Lanka: Tamil guerrillas abduct two central government officials from Jaffna-bound bus. One of the men was killed the next day, while the other was released unharmed. No group has claimed credit for the murder. []

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22-25 February

Philippines: Roman Catholic bishop and 10 traveling companions kidnaped by Moro guerrillas near Zamboanga City. After three days of intensive negotiations, the Moro National Liberation Front released all of the captives (including three nuns) unharmed. []

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23 February

25X1

Lebanon: Druze militiamen kidnap 14 Christian civilians. The victims, mostly doctors and engineers, were said to have been seized in response to the Lebanese Armed Forces' arrest of two Druze militiamen the previous day.

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24 February

25X1

Israel: TNT threatens to kill Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres. The Jewish terrorist group Terror Against Terror announced in a letter to a French press agency office in Amman, Jordan, the formation of a special unit whose mission is to assassinate Peres.

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25 February

West Germany: Bomb meant for architect of RAF prison. West Berlin police defused a bomb under the car of the architect of Moabit prison, the specially constructed facility which houses convicted members of the Red Army Faction. No claims have yet been made.

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26 February

Spain: Assaultants kill businessman in San Sebastian bar. No group has claimed responsibility, but ETA is suspected.

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Israel: Bombing of store in port city of Ashod wounds two people. Later the same day, Israeli police dismantled two bombs planted along the old wall of Jerusalem. Police blamed the incidents on Palestinian guerrillas.

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Peru: Sendero Luminoso terrorists destroy important railroad bridge. Cargo and passenger traffic was disrupted on the line between Lima and Huancayo for at least two weeks. This is the second time in nine months that this line has been the object of a terrorist attack.

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27 February

Spain: Bomb explosion in Madrid shopping center wounds five. The bomb went off in a travel agency, causing extensive damage to the agency and nearby stores.

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France: Three bombings damage two banking facilities and Air France office in Marseille. No injuries were reported. The National Front for the Liberation of Corsica (FLNC) claimed responsibility.

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Namibia: Limpet bomb destroys crowded shop, killing two and wounding at least seven. Guerrillas of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) are suspected in the attack.

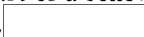
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28 February



Austria: Prominent Libyan exile seriously wounded. In Vienna, the former Libyan ambassador, a known opponent of the Qadhafi regime, was shot near his home. The attack is part of a renewed Libyan campaign against dissidents abroad that began last year. 

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